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A NEW *ATELOPUS* FROM PANAMA AND A NEW
HEMIDACTYLUS FROM COLOMBIA.

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In the course of my work on neotropical Reptilia and Amphibia in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy I have found the following new forms.

Atelopus chiriquiensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Museum of Comparative Zoölogy no. 19,966, a gravid female, 'from Mr. Lewis' place,' Rio Chiriqui, Viejo and branches, Panama Republic, collected by S. F. Hildebrand, February 4-6, 1935.

Paratypes.—Museum of Comparative Zoölogy no. 19,967-71, all males, except for no. 19,970 which is a gravid female, all with the same data and history as the type.

Diagnosis.—Perhaps most closely related to *Atelopus lævis* from which it differs in not having prominent spiny warts on the sides (see description), in possessing a decidedly longer head, more extensively webbed feet, and a shorter first finger; it also differs in coloration.

Description.—Habit medium; head longer than broad, its length contained about twice and a half in the type and paratype female, and twice, or a little more, in the paratype males, in the length of the rest of the body; snout protruding, longer than the diameter of the eye, loreal region concave; upper surface of head slightly concave; nostril about equidistant between tip of snout and eye (a little nearer the tip of the snout in some of the paratypes); interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; fore limb slightly longer than the trunk; fore arm of male paratypes enlarged; fingers rather short, depressed; first finger very small, extending much less than second; fingers webbed at the base; toes rather short, depressed, and almost fully webbed (toes of paratypes almost fully to about three-quarters webbed); sub-articular tubercles of hands and feet distinguishable but not very prominent; two flat, rather ill-defined metatarsal tubercles; a large flat metacarpal tubercle also rather ill defined; upper surfaces smooth; sides, upper parts of thigh, and humerus with small smooth warts

(some of the paratypes show small warts on the back also); males of this species apparently considerably smaller than females; the tibio-tarsal articulation of adpressed hind limb reaches the shoulder (type and female paratype) or just behind the eye (male paratypes).

Coloration in alcohol.—Brown above with slight suffusion with yellow on head and back; sides and upper and lower surfaces of limbs (except under side of thighs) chocolate brown with grayish or whitish spots; belly brownish white, shading into gray on chest and under side of head, marbled with chocolate brown; under side of thighs colored similarly to belly; tips of digits whitish; upper lip gray.

The female paratype, no. 19,970, is dark grayish-brown above; sides and upper surfaces of limbs greenish yellow, marbled with dark grayish-brown; upper surface of snout suffused with greenish yellow; ventral surfaces brownish white marbled with dark brown; hands, feet, and upper lip as in type.

The male paratypes (note the apparent sexual dichromatism), are gray above suffused more or less with greenish yellow. No. 19,971 is very strongly suffused with this color, while in no. 19,969 it is barely evident; below brownish white, suffused more or less with gray, immaculate or slightly marked with brown under the thighs; tips of digits whitish as in the type.

Measurements.

	Head and body	Head	Hind limb	4th toe.
Type no. 19,966	40 mm.	12 mm.	52 mm.	12 mm.
Paratype no. 19,970	38 mm.	12 mm.	46 mm.	10 mm.
Paratypes no. 19,967-9 and 19,971	29-30 mm.	10-11 mm.	38-40 mm.	7-8 mm.

***Hemidactylus neotropicalis*, sp. nov.**

Type.—Museum of Comparative Zoölogy no. 39,706, a female?, from Curumani, northeast of Saloa, Rio Cesar, above El Banco, Magdalena river, Magdalena Department, Colombia, collected by R. E. Stadelman, October 9, 1935.

Diagnosis.—Apparently most similar to *Hemidactylus brookii* from which it differs in possessing smaller, less closely placed tubercles on the dorsum, in fact all the tubercles of this new form are smaller than the corresponding ones of *brookii*, also differs from *brookii* in that the enlarged tubercles of the tail are less numerous, smaller, and not arranged in regular transverse rows (see description), and in addition the scales of the snout are decidedly smaller in the new species; decidedly different in coloration.

Description.—Snout rounded, longer than the distance between the eye and the ear opening, about once and a half the diameter of the orbit; forehead very slightly concave; ear opening almost oval, vertical, about

two-thirds the diameter of the eye; inner digit well developed; five to six lamellæ under the inner toe, five to six under the inner finger, seven to eight lamellæ under the fourth toe, six to seven lamellæ under the fourth finger; scales of snout larger than those of posterior part of head where the latter scales are mixed with larger tubercles; rostral four sided, about twice as broad as high, with a median cleft above; nostril pierced between the rostral, first labial, and three nasals; 10 or 12 upper labials, 8 or 9 lower labials, mental large, rather triangular, more than twice as long as the adjacent labials, its apex between two large chin shields which are in contact behind; a smaller chin shield on each side of the larger pair; upper surface of body covered with minute granules intermixed with large tubercles, which are suboval, trihedral, and considerably larger than their interspaces; the tubercles tend to form oblique lines on the dorsum with but little tendency to form horizontal rows, about 16 rows across the middle of the back; ventral scales roundish, hexagonal, and imbricating; no femoral or preanal pores (which are usually present in males of this genus); tail tapering, covered above with small scales, intermixed with these are large, keeled tubercles, which tend to form two lateral lines, elsewhere the tubercles are irregularly placed, fewer and less conspicuous toward the end of the tail; under side of tail with enlarged, transversely dilated plates.

Coloration in alcohol.—Grayish brown above, dorsum strongly suffused with dark gray; rear of head suffused with light brown; below whitish, except for belly which is gray; lower surfaces, under the tail especially, profusely stippled with grayish brown; majority of digital lamellæ also grayish brown.

Measurements.

	Head and body	Tail	Total length
Type no. 39,706	62 mm.	64 mm.	126 mm

Remarks.—This specimen has been compared carefully with examples of *Hemidactylus mabouia* and *turcicus* as well as specimens of *brookii*. *Hemidactylus peruvianus* Weigmann is obviously distinct as it lacks the enlarged dorsal tubercles of *neotropicalis*. The arrangement of the dorsal tubercles of this new form approximates that found in *mabouia*, but the tubercles are larger and not rounded.

